

I N D E X

TO THE

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SEA COAST FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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Statement as to its being admitted by some advocates of trawling that grounds may be quite trawled out, 4606-4610-4627-4632—Expediency of some reliable evidence being obtained in regard to the spawning of fish, 4616-4619-4627-4638—Objection to prohibiting the use of seines in bays, though they destroy many young fish, 4620—Complaint by trawlers that in bad weather the existing restrictions are especially prejudicial, 4621—Obstacle to trawlers avoiding the long lines, if well buoyed, 4622—Difficulty in obtaining legal redress for injury to lines, 4623, 4624.

Disapproval of a uniform close time, 4625, 4626—Reliance to be placed upon the coast-guard officers as a means of obtaining valuable records and statistics, 4627-4628—Limitation

Report, 1867—continued.

Barry, James Redmond. (Analysis of *see Evidence*)—continued.

—Limitation chiefly to the east coast of the improvement in the fisheries within the last year or two, 4639-4641—Statement delivered in (*App.* 306) showing the relative position of the Scotch and Irish fisheries with reference to the aid afforded by the State, 4642.

[Fourth Examination.]—Explanation as to the inaccuracy of a former statement by witness in regard to his report in 1863, having been prepared with reference to Mr. McMahon's Committee, there having been no Select Committee on the Fisheries in that year, 5674-5680.

Barry, Mr. Paper submitted to the Committee by Mr. Barry in further elucidation of his views in regard to the administration of the coast fisheries, and the amendments required, *App.* 307, 308.

Bea Island. Approval of the line fishermen at Bea Island being protected against the destruction of their line by trawlers, *Sir J. Donohue* 1171-1184—Very good line fishing at Bea Haven, *Good* 299.

Document handed in (*App.* 286-292) containing details of witness's investigation in May 1867 upon the subject of trawling off Bea Island, and the question of imposing restrictions for the protection of the long line fishermen, *Barry* 3795, 3796—Result of an inquiry this year in regard to the alleged injury by trawlers to the gear of long line fishermen at Bea Island; suitable arrangement arrived at, *ib.* 4530-4532.

Belfast Lough. Application made to the Board of Works, both by the long line fishermen and the trawl men, for the removal of restrictions in Belfast Lough and Lough Swilly; reason for postponing action in the matter, *Barry* 4294-4297, 4420-4422, 4436-4439.

Report delivered in (*App.* 283-299) containing particulars of official investigations in June 1866 relative to the restrictions in Belfast Lough, *Barry* 4297.

Bill of 1838. Adoption in a Bill brought forward in 1838 of nearly all the principles laid down by the Commission of 1836, including a system of leases; particulars as to the progress and ultimate failure of this Bill, *Barry* 3273-3286—Paper handed in (*App.* 270, 271) containing a summary of the provisions of the Bill of 1838, *ib.* 3309.

Black Sod Bay. Capacities of Black Sod Bay in regard to oyster cultivation; extent of culture at present, *Savage* 2955, 2966, 3045-3052, 3158-3161, 3211-3216.

Blind Harbour. Great increase of employment and great development of the fisheries in the neighbourhood of Blind Harbour through the operations of witness, *Savage* 2909-2919, 3023-3033, 3134-3141—Check to witness's operations through his inability to obtain leases of the land required for the fishing stations, *ib.* 2924-2929, 3134-3141, 3190-3197—Use exclusively of long lines and nets, there being no trawling, *ib.* 2934, 2993, 2994—Purchase by witness of the fish taken, whilst he also advanced loans to the men, and provided curing stations, cottages, &c., *ib.* 3023-3033, 3134-3138, 3153, 3154—Instance last winter when there was a great distress, of the men at Blind Harbour having been induced by witness's son to fish in very bad weather, when a large quantity of fish was taken, *ib.* 3035-3037, 3098-3100, 3123-3133.

Statement relative to some applications by witness to the Board of Works for the construction of landing-places or slips; grant eventually made in one instance through the instrumentality of Mr. Brady, witness paying one-third of the cost, *Savage* 2958-2970, 2974, 2997-3009, 3080-3082, 3147-3150, 3210—Lapse of twelve years between the first application of witness for a slip near Blind Harbour, and the completion of the work, *ib.* 2982, 2993, 3147-3150—The actual construction occupied about three months, and was properly earned out, *ib.* 3058, 3059, 3150.

Further explanation by Mr. Savage relative to the time occupied in the construction of the slip at Blind Harbour, *ib.* 3211.

BOARD OF WORKS (IRELAND):

1. Generally as to the Constitution and Functions of the Board.
2. Evidence in favour of a Transfer of the Sea Fisheries from the Board, and of Placing the Sea and Inland Fisheries under the same Department.
3. Evidence opposed to the foregoing Proposition.
4. Conclusions of the Committee in favour of a separate Board for the Management of both the Coast and Inland Fisheries.

1. Generally as to the Constitution and Functions of the Board:

Administration of the deep sea fisheries in Ireland by the Board of Works since the passing of the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33, the fisheries having been previously under the Commissioners of Inland Navigation, *Horsley* 3-6—Appointment of the Commissioners of Fisheries under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 105, *ib.* 3, 7—Meeting of the Board for fishery business whenever occasion requires, *ib.* 25—Numerous and important functions

*BOARD OF WORKS (IRELAND)—continued.*1. *Generally as to the Constitution and Functions of the Board—continued.*

functions discharged by the Board, irrespective of the administration of the fisheries; opinion that sufficient time is nevertheless devoted to the latter duty, *Horsey* 26-33, 153, 159.—There are practically but two Commissioners at the Board, besides the Inspecting Commissioner for fisheries, *ib.* 30-32.

Explanation that the Board is under the control of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and is not amenable to the Chief Secretary or to the Treasury, *Horsey* 105-110.—Statement that the whole department of the Board of Works may be used for fishery business, Mr Barry having practically the management, *ib.* 150, 151.—Similar powers of the Inspecting Commissioner to those of the other Commissioners, so far as relates to fishery business, *ib.* 193, 194.

Witness has been chairman of the Board of Works in Ireland for the last three years; was previously one of the Commissioners for eight years, *McKerlie* 239-293.—Multifarious duties of witness and his colleague, no complaint being however made by them as to being over-worked; relief if there were a third Commissioner, *ib.* 343-349, 483-487.—Annual report by the Board of Works to the Lord Lieutenant, *ib.* 517-519.

Numerous duties of the Board of Works further adverted to; question hereon whether the fisheries should not be placed under a special head practically conversant with the habits and natural history of fish, *McKerlie* 632-633.—Probable advantage of a separate Fishery Board for Ireland if it had proper funds at its disposal, *ib.* 757.—Obstacle to the reports of the Board being furnished at the commencement of each Session, *ib.* 810, 811.

Undue amount of work imposed upon Colonel McKerlie and Mr. Le Fanu, so that another Commissioner is much required, *Barry* 346-348.—Approval of the present system of the Commissioners reporting to Parliament indirectly, through the Lord Lieutenant, *Stewart* 4762-4764.

2. *Evidence in favour of a Transfer of the Sea Fisheries from the Board, and of placing the Sea and Inland Fisheries under the same Department:*

Onerous duties now devolving on the Board of Works, so that it would be well to remove the fisheries from them altogether and place them under a distinct department, *Sir J. Donohue* 921-924.—Improvement if the administration of the fisheries were under a separate Board, *Andrews* 1386, 1387.—The Board of Works should be relieved of the charge of the fisheries altogether, *Bradshaw* 2140.

Concurrence of opinion as to the advantage in transferring the sea fisheries from the Board of Works, and placing them under the same Board as the Inland Fisheries, *Sir J. Donohue* 1076; *Bradshaw* 2128, 2129; *Brady* 5300-5303, 5398-5420; and *App.* 315.

Absurdity involved in placing the sea fisheries under the Board of Works, *Brady* 5399-5405.—Onerous duties of the Commissioners irrespective of the fisheries, *ib.* 5400-5411.

Expediency of a small Board of paid Commissioners for administering the Irish fisheries, with power to make bye-laws suitable for the different localities, *Hon. B. F. Presgrave* 5699-5703, 5740-5745.

3. *Evidence opposed to the foregoing Proposition:*

Exceptions taken to the proposed transfer of the sea fisheries from the Board of Works, with a view to their being administered in common with the inland fisheries by a combined Board, *Barry* 3409, 3410, 3805-3808; *Stewart* 4703-4708, 4746-4750.—Conclusion as to the advantage of increasing the staff available for the coast fisheries, rather than of taking the administration away from the Board of Works, and placing it under a distinct department, *Barry* 3411-3417.

Examination in further support of the view that an independent Board is not desirable for the fisheries, but rather an increase of staff under the existing Board, together with an additional Commissioner, *Barry* 3700-3713, 3797-3811, 3965-3967.—Expediency of improving the present department for the fisheries rather than of constructing a new one, *ib.* 3996, 3997.

Witness considers that there is no necessity at all for the Bill before the Committee, or for the new system of administration of the fisheries proposed by the Bill, *Stewart* 4649-4659.—Disadvantage in transferring the administration of the fisheries from the present experienced Commissioners to a new and separate Board, whilst the increase of expense thereby would be considerable, *ib.* 4651, 4654-4658, 4707, 4749.—Further statement in disapproval of the appointment of the new Commissioners for the coast fisheries; adequacy of the present Board for the purpose, if there were two or three inspectors, *ib.* 4685-4697, 4799-4799.

4. *Conclusions*

BOARD OF WORKS (IRELAND)—continued.

4. *Conclusions of the Committee in favour of a separate Board for the Management of both the Coast and Inland Fisheries:*

Reference to the variety and importance of the numerous functions which the Board have at present to discharge, *Rep. vii*—Grounds for strongly recommending an amalgamation of the sea coast and inland fisheries under one Board, *ib.*—The amalgamated Board should consist of three Commissioners, one of them to be an engineer of not less than seven years' standing; necessity also of a sufficient number of inspectors and other officers, *ib.*

Important advantages anticipated from the constitution of a competent Board for the management of both the sea coast and inland fisheries, and possessed of adequate powers, *Rep. vii.*

See also *Inland Fisheries. Inspection. Loans. Piers and Harbours. Reports of Mr. Barry. Trawling.*

BOATS AND GEAR:

1. *Diminution and Deterioration since the time of the Famine.*
2. *Great Want of proper Boats and Gear as a Means of Increased Employment.*
3. *Character and Cost of the Boats now in use; Importance of Large Vessels.*

1. *Diminution and Deterioration since the time of the Famine:*

Evidence as to the great deterioration and diminution in the boats and gear since the time of the famine, *Harvey 84-88; Sir J. Downham 845-849. 855-859*—More numerous small boats employed in the fisheries in 1846 than at the present time, though on the whole the fisheries were not then more productive, *Andrews 1271. 1286-1289. 1388-1393*—Want of proper boats and gear adverted to; the result being that numbers of the coast population have been obliged to give up fishing pursuits, *Brabazon 1888-1890.*

Effect not only of the famine, but of the failure of crops in the year 1860-61, in depriving the people of the means and appliances necessary for fishing pursuits, *Barry 3727-3734*—Depressed condition of the Irish fishermen ever since witness has known them, this being owing probably more to want of proper boats and gear than anything else, *Hoskyns 5135-5136. 5167-5181.*

Employment of 19,883 vessels and boats in 1846, whilst in 1866 the number was only 9,444, *Rep. iv*—Large number of men who, owing to the pressure of want consequent on the famine, were unable to keep their boats and gear in repair, or to replace them when lost, *ib.*

2. *Great Want of proper Boats and Gear as a Means of Increased Employment:*

Increased employment in the fisheries if the people had opportunity of obtaining the proper appliances, *Sir J. Downham 880*—Opinion that tackle and fishing gear are more wanting than boats, *ib. 1105*—Obstacle to fishing some banks out at sea on account of the want of large boats, *Brabazon 1924. 1925. 1997-1999*—Large number of people along the coast who would follow fishing pursuits, but for their inability to provide proper boats and gear, *Good 2301-2303.*

Increased employment at the fisheries on the west coast if proper boats and gear were available, *Barry 3327*—Want of boats and gear to which the present depression at Clifden, &c. is owing so that loans to the fishermen would have a most beneficial effect, *Hart 4159-4167. 4186-4194*—Want of an improved class of boat on different parts of the coast, *Hoskyns 5217-5221. 5225-5232. 5236*—Much larger capture if proper boats were available, *Brady 5504-5511.*

Necessity of larger and better equipped boats in order properly to develop the fisheries, *Rep. v*—Depression consequent on the want of proper boats and gear, *ib.*

3. *Character and Cost of the Boats now in use; Importance of Large Vessels:*

Improved class of boats built for the herring fishery at Howth and other places, *Mr Kerke 585-588*—Importance of the employment of large boats in lieu of the small ones formerly used, *Andrews 1304*—Capital of 1,000 l. and upwards represented by each large trawling vessel, *ib. 1553-1555*—Contemplated employment of large boats on certain parts of the west coast, *ib. 1705. 1706.*

Room for a considerable number of large vessels in the deep-sea fishery, so that though the small boats might fall off, there would be no diminution of employment, *Andrews 1707-1717*—Want of boats of about 50 tons for fishing for cod, haddock, and ling with hand-lines and long lines in water of from 50 to 80 fathoms, *ib. 1768-1770*—Improved class of boats employed by the fishermen of France, Holland, &c., *Brabazon 2068-2072.*

*BOATS AND GEAR—continued.*3. *Character and Cost of the Boats now in use; &c.—continued.*

Size of witness's vessels; the tonnage is about twice as large as it was 20 years ago, *Good* 1200, 2210, 2934, 2235—Average of about 10½ per ton as the cost of a trawler, the sails and ropes costing about s.4. or s.1. 5s. a ton, *ib.* 2213-2217—Much larger boats now employed in trawling than formerly; possession of three such boats by witness, *Stephens* 2548-2553—Great expense of fitting out herring boats, *Berry* 4119-4121—Estimate of about 10½ per ton as the cost of fishing boats, the gear and nets costing from 100 l. to 200 l., *ib.* 4533-4537.

See also *Capital. East Coast. Famine. Loans.*

Bofia Island. Immense take of fish at Innisbofia Island off the Mayo coast about six years ago, *See J. Dowd* 949-952, 1045-1051—Approval of public and in support of private enterprise for forming a fishing establishment on the Island of Bofia on the west coast, *Berry* 3590, 3591—Good fishing grounds off Bofia Island and Clifden, *ib.* 4550, 4551.

Bounties. Effect of the withdrawal of bounties in causing long-line fishermen to adopt the system of trawling, *Brabazon* 1783—Large fishery formerly at the Ennis Kea Bank and other places before the bounties on certain round fish were withdrawn, *ib.* 1993-1997.

Beneficial operation of the bounties and loan is under the Act 59 Geo. 3, *Berry* 3233-3242—Justification of the bounties on account of the very depressed state of the fisheries at the time, *ib.* 3240-3242—Decline in the fisheries immediately upon the withdrawal of the aid given under the Act 59 Geo. 3, *ib.* 3258-3260—Particulars of the expenditure in the shape of bounties and loans during the twelve years ending in 1830, *ib.* 4015-4021—Three different kinds of bounty in operation, *ib.* 4022.

Extracts from reports of the former Commissioners of Fisheries, showing the beneficial operation of the system of bounties, *En.* 168-170.

Extract from report from the Irish Fishery Board to the Treasury in March 1844, objecting to a sudden withdrawal of the bounties, *En.* 171.

Great blow to the fisheries by the withdrawal of the bounties and loans in 1830, *Brady* 5310, 5443-5445, 5539-5541, 5830-5834—Disapproval of bounties as compared with loans, *ib.* 5539-5541, 5617-5620.

Brabazon, Captain Wallop. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has devoted considerable attention to the subject of the sea-coast fisheries of Ireland, 1780, 1781—Conclusion that on the eastern coast the gradual decrease in the supply of fish is owing to the grounds having been over-trawled, 1782-1793—Great extent of ground over which the *Dawlins* work, 1791—Belief that the fish were formerly caught in large numbers on feeding-beds, which have been rooted up by the trawls, 1792.

Effect of trawling in disturbing and destroying the spawn and spat, as well as the ammocete or food of the fish; examination hereon as to witness's data for concluding that fish spawn upon sand over which the trawlers work, 1792, 1813-1838—Decrease in the number of *lawless* on the eastern coast, and as the quantity of fish caught; exception as regards herrings, 1793-1802—Limited interference of the trawlers with the herring fisheries, 1800-1805—Approval of the *ten-fathom* line as the limit within which trawling should be prohibited, 1809-1812.

Belief as to the satisfactory state of the fishery in Duncalk Bay, where trawling has for some time been prohibited, 1859-1867, 2081—Feeling of the hook-line fishermen at Duncalk, that if there were no restriction upon trawling in the bay they must go to the workhouse; non-objection by them if there were but two trawlers, 1865-1871, 1946, 1947—Opinion as to the time fishing in Dublin Bay having improved since the prohibition upon trawling, 1870-1875—Very bad state of the Galway fisheries at the time of the restriction upon trawling, 1876-1879.

Statement that the prohibition of trawling in Dingle Bay was removed irrespective of the desire of the line fishermen, 1880, 1881—Circumstance of the Cliddagh men not having attended the inquiry at Galway upon the question of trawling, 1881—Doubt as to fish coming into the bays and harbours during storms, 1883-1885—Probability of some fish escaping capture in bays through the prohibition upon the larger trawlers coming in, 1886, 1887.

Want of proper boats and gear adverted to; the result being that numbers of the coast population have been obliged to give up fishing pursuits, 1858-1859—Immense good to be done by a system of loans, 1892, 1948-1954—Great capabilities in Ireland for the cultivation of oysters, 1891-1893—Important advantage of a Crown brand for herrings, 1894—Benefits anticipated from the establishment of co-operative societies by Government; they would pay their expenses, 1895-1897, 1959-1962, 2101.

Large fishing grounds off the north-western coast where a system of loans would be very beneficial, 1900-1901—Great waste by the immense quantity of spawn or roe

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Brabazon, Captain Wallop. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

taken out of cod fish when spent, 1906, 1990, 2025, 2026.—Further evidence in support of the conclusion that fish deposit their spawn in the sand, and that such spawn is destroyed in large quantities by the trawling nets, 1907-1925, 1932-1941.—Obstacle to fishing some banks out at sea on account of the want of large boats, 1924, 1925, 1997-1999.

Inference as to the increase of fish in those places where trawling has been prohibited, 1926-1939.—Instance of trawling in very shallow water in order to get bait for long-line fishing, 1930.—Reference to forty or forty-five fathoms as the extreme depth to which trawling could satisfactorily be carried, 1931-1934.—Usefulness of a society in Dublin which makes loans to fishermen; difficulty on the score of security, 1949-1951, 2057-2060.—Check through the coast guard in regard to the security for Government loans, 1952, 2060.

Expediency of extending branding to Ireland, rather than of abolishing it in Scotland, 1955, 1956, 2097-2099.—Excellent facilities at Howth, so that it is the great depot of the herring fishery, 1957-1966, 1975.—Advantage of a jetty or landing pier through the middle of Howth harbour, 1967, 1968.—Undue outlay required in order to make the Skerries a good fishing harbour and station, 1969-1971.—Several places along the coast where a small outlay would place the piers and harbours in good condition, 1972, 1973.—Means of repaying the money expended on piers and harbours, 1973, 1974.

Contemplated cessation of farming pursuits and fishing operations, it being impracticable to fish throughout the year, 1976-1979, 2000, 2001.—Very good fishing in Clew Bay; obstacle to trawling there, 1980-1984.—Inadequacy of a close season as a protection against the ill effects of trawling, 1985, 1986.—Great injury to the fisheries through the summer destruction of small or immature fish taken in the trawling nets, 1988-1990, 2073-2075.—Large fisheries formerly at the Eavis Kea bank and other places, before the bounties on certain round fish were withdrawn, 1993-1997.

Suggestions for the employment of a larger and improved description of boats on the west coast, to be fitted out by companies or individuals on the east coast, 2001-2008, 2100-2106.—Difficulty on the western coast on account of the want of harbours for large boats proceeding locally, 2008, 2013-2015.—Means to be provided on board the boats for curing the fish, 2009-2012, 2023.—Further statement that witness is not opposed to trawling, except within the ten-fathom line, or in spawning bays and shoal grounds, 2016-2022, 2107, 2110-2120.—Good trawling ground over the whole of the Irish Sea, 2021.

Approval of the present rules of the Board of Works on the subject of trawling on the east coast, 2023, 2183.—Instances at Howth, Kingstown, and Galway of large destruction of lines through the trawlers going over them, 2023, 2181, 2183, 2184.—Good supply of fish formerly in Dundrum Bay where trawling is prohibited, 2023, 2024.—Expediency of a close season for the protection of cod fish, 2025-2027.—Conclusions as to the great falling off in the supply of haddock, 2028, 2029.—Improvement of the feeding grounds if not disturbed by trawls, 2030.—Large fishery going on in Dublin Bay, the feeding ground there being protected, 2031-2033.—Disapproval of resurrections upon shooting herring nets in the day time, 2035-2038.

Expediency of a fishing police, the coast-guard men being the proper persons for the purpose, 2039, 2040.—Finess of Sligo Bay as a fishing station for large boats, 2041-2044, 2100, 2101.—Question whether companies or individuals could best provide the large boats required on the west coast, 2044.—Probability of loans being no longer required after the boats and men were once put in proper order, 2049-2052.—Approval of voluntary agreements between the owners and the crews; advantage in the latter having some share of interest in the take of fish, 2053-2056, 2168-2189.

Advantage of a Government inquiry into the habits of fish, 2061-2064.—Circumstances under which Government should build curing houses, or should advance money to others for the purpose, 2065-2067.—Good effect to be produced by curing houses at Sligo Bay, 2067, 2100, 2101.—Improved class of boats employed by the fishermen of France, Holland, &c., 2068-2072.—Chief object of the proposed restrictions upon trawling that the long-line fishermen may obtain fish enough for the local demand, 2076-2081.

Premise way in which the operation of trawling destroys the spawn and injures the feeding grounds, 2082-2088, 2131-2135.—Circumstance of the English trawlers not working in-shore as the Irish trawlers do, 2087-2090.—Effect of the large herring shoals off Howth in causing other fish to frequent the place, 2090, 2091.—Large waste of cod spawn rather adverted to, the fish itself being sold in an unfit state; these are taken chiefly with long lines, 2093-2095.—Conclusion further expressed as to fish spawning in the sand, and not on the surface, 2096, 2131.—Opinion that cod is in best season in the winter, 2108, 2109.

Doubt as to the steam boats having anything to do with the supply of fish in Dublin Bay, 2113.—Suggestions as to the mode of enforcing a ten fathom line for trawling, 2113-1.

Brabazon, Captain Wallop. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

that is, by drawing it from headland to headland, 2114-2121. 2203-2205—Approval of trawling in deep bays, such as Galway, Dingle, &c., 2118-2120. 2203-2205—Good effect of the prohibition upon trawling on the east coast, proceedings at law being frequently taken, 2122-2124. 2129, 2130. 2183—Opinion as to the supply of fish in Dublin Bay not having fallen off to any great extent, 2124-2128.

Increase of staff required for the proper administration of the fisheries, 2136, 2137—Expediency of the inland and sea-coast fisheries being under one Board, independent of the Board of Works, and composed of practical men, 2138, 2139.

Benefits anticipated from the formation of small fishing companies, if encouraged by a system of loans, 2141-2148. 2168-2170—Large decrease of employment in fishing adverted to with reference to the question of diminution in the supply of fish, 2149-2167—Great injury to herring nets, &c., if there were no restriction upon trawlers coming near, 2183-2190—Inexpediency of concession to French fishermen to fish off the Irish coast, 2193-2201.

Brady, Thomas Francis. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was for several years connected with the Fishery Department of the Board of Works in Ireland; is now Secretary to the Special Commissioners of Irish Inland Fisheries, and to the English Commission on Inland Fisheries, 5280-5285—Decided inadequacy, more especially in recent years, of the staff for the administration of the coast fisheries of Ireland, 5286-5298. 5415—Expediency of each fishery district being visited once a year, or oftener, 5299—Decided advantage if the sea fisheries were removed from the Board of Works, and were placed under the same Board as the inland fisheries, with a proper inspecting staff, 5300-5303. 5398-5417.

Room for a very large increase of employment at the coast fisheries if they were properly developed, 5304-5309. 5312—Great blow to the fisheries by the withdrawal of the bounties and loans in 1830, 5310. 5443-5445. 5539-5541. 5650-5654—Very prejudicial effect of the famine of 1846 upon the fisheries, 5310, 5311.

Great impetus to be given to the fisheries by a system of public loans, judiciously administered; suggestions hereon as to the staff for carrying out such system, and as to the security to be required, 5312-5317. 5424-5448. 5496-5498. 5548-5553. 5655-5660. 5684—Very beneficial operation of the former loans, whilst comparatively little money was lost, 5317-5319. 5553.

Grounds for the conclusion that a sum of 500 l. a year has been available for the fisheries ever since 1830, but has not been claimed, 5320-5322. 5553. 5554—Opinion that a certain sum of 5,000 l. a year is no longer available, 5320. 5553—Statement in defence of public loans for oyster cultivation, there being nothing very speculative in this pursuit; how the difficulty as to security may be obviated, 5323-5330.

Details in support of the conclusion that trawling in bays or estuaries is not injurious to the spawn of fish, and that restrictions upon trawling are altogether unnecessary, and very prejudicial to fishing enterprise and to the public, 5331-5339. 5449-5460. 5562-5564. 5628-5630—Inconsistent course pursued by the Board of Works on the subject of trawling; insufficient evidence upon which restrictions have been applied, 5340-5348—Comment upon the prohibition of trawling in Galway Bay in order to protect the Claddagh men; impolicy of such protection, 5343. 5470-5489. 5538.

Excellent effect of the removal of restrictions in Dingle Bay, 5348-5350—Conclusion as to restrictions not being required in order to prevent damage to the long lines and trammel-nets, 5348. 5350-5352. 5450. 5457-5463. 5562—Approval of certain clauses in the present Bill as tending to develop the oyster fisheries, whereas the Act of last year on this subject is very objectionable, 5360-5371. 5615-5627—Approval, under certain circumstances, of licenses for oyster beds below low-water mark being granted to other than the proprietors of the land or foreshore, 5364-5371. 5530-5537.

Statement to the effect that in witness's experience at the Board of Works there was no suppression of portions of Mr. Barry's reports, 5372-5376—Inaccuracy of the evidence of Mr. Barry in regard to his report in 1853 having been made with special reference to Mr. McMahon's Select Committee on the Fisheries; belief that this report was not kept back at all, 5377-5394. 5631-5633.

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Dundrum Bay. Several years for which there has been a prohibition of trawling in Dundrum Bay; witness is not acquainted with the circumstances of this case, *McKerlie* 478-482.—Good supply of fish formerly in Dundrum Bay, where trawling has been prohibited, *Brabazon* 2023, 2024.

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caught; exception as regards herrings, *Bradshaw*, 1793-1802—Several fishing grounds on the east coast fished by witness at different periods of the year, *Good* 2218-2220—Decrease in the number of boats and of men on some parts of the coast, *ib.* 2232, 2233.

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2. *Facilities for Oyster Cultivation: degree of Uncertainty involved.*
3. *Dredging.*
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5. *Question of granting Licenses below Low-water Mark to other Parties besides the Occupiers or Proprietors of the adjoining Land.*
6. *Consent of the Committee in favour of Licenses to other than Proprietors or Occupiers.*

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Migratory habits of herrings and other fish, it being essential to follow them when they change their feeding grounds, *Haskya* 5125-5128. 5167-5181. 5206-5208. 5216—Doubt as to the supply of fish having diminished on the whole, though there is much uncertainty in it, *Brady* 5585-5591—Probable advantage of a Government survey, or of an official inquiry into the habits of fish with reference to their occasional and sudden disappearance from particular grounds, *Allison* 6083-6091. 6119-6123.

Statement by Mr. Fennell and Mr. Barry in 1856, as to the exaggerations prevalent in regard to the supply around the coast, *App.* 271.

Letter from Mr. J. Copeland, dated October 1866, relative to the decrease of fish in the Irish Sea, *App.* 278-281.

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Supply of Fish—continued.

Conclusion as to the quantity of fish along the coast being as abundant as ever, *Rep. in.*

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Suppression of Reports of Inspectors. See *Reports of Mr. Barry.*

Survey (Fishing Grounds). Circumstance of the Board of Works never having suggested an inquiry relative to the existence of fishing grounds round the coast, *M'Kerrie* 819-822—Doubt as to the expediency of a Government survey as to the existence of fishing grounds not now known, *Good* 2474—Great importance of a Government survey of the different banks off the Irish coast, *Stephens* 2754, 2755—Approval of a Government survey of the fishing banks, *Barry* 3895, 3896, 4107-4109—Advantage if some measures were taken for surveying the fishing grounds round Ireland; necessity of this being done by practical persons, *Hoskyn* 5126-5131, 5214-5216.

Swilly, LongA. Report of meeting held by Mr. Barry in June 1866, to inquire into the effects of the bye-law with regard to trawling, *App.* 590-592.

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Trawl-net. Objections made to trawling in Bantry Bay on account of the interference with trammel-net fishing, *Barry* 4363, 4484, 4495-4505—Destruction of trammel nets by trawlers going over them, it being desirable probably to impose some restriction for the protection of trammel-net fishing, *Huxley* 4953, 4967, 4986-4988, 5076-5080—Doubt as to trawling being injurious either to line fishermen or trammel-net men, except under special circumstances, *Hoskyn* 5138-5141, 5180, 5183, 5258—Conclusion as to restrictions not being required in order to prevent damage to the long lines and trammel nets, *Brady* 5348, 5350-5355, 5400, 5407-5409, 5662.

TRAWLING:

1. Practice of the Board of Works not to impose any Restriction upon Trawling, except upon local Application, and after due Inquiry.
2. Suspension of further Action since the Appointment of the Royal Commission.
3. Conflicting Views which prevail as to the Effects of Trawling.
4. General Conclusion of the Board of Works in Disapproval of Trawling in Bays and Estuaries.
5. Evidence opposed to unrestricted Trawling on account of the Destruction of Spawns and Fry.
6. Evidence in Denial of the alleged Injury to Spawns and Fry, and in Disapproval of Restrictions on this score.
7. Comment upon the Prevention of Trawling in some Cases, whilst it is allowed in others.
8. Effect of Restrictions in lessening the Supply of Fish.
9. Question of Restriction with Reference to Injury to Long Lines and Trawl-net.
10. Question of Prohibition within a five-fathom or ten-fathom Line.
11. Question of a Close Time, or of Prohibition during certain Hours.
12. Suggestions in regard to the Power of making Bye-laws for the Regulation of Trawling, &c.
13. Evidence in favour of the Removal of all Restrictions.
14. Extent of Trawling Ground off the Irish Coast.
15. Question as to Ground being trawled out.
16. Comparative Employment in Trawling and in Long-line Fishing.
17. Other Details and Suggestions generally.
18. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee.

1. Practice of the Board of Works not to impose any Restriction upon Trawling, except upon local Application, and after due Inquiry:

Explanation that it is the practice of the Board not to assume the initiative in fishery matters, nor to impose restrictions, unless upon application from the localities, *Hervey* 98-102—Policy of restriction as regards trawling, &c. before the Act 5 & 6 Vict., whilst under that Act restrictions were made exceptional, *id.* 113-121—Local inquiry through Mr. Barry, when applications are made for the prohibition, or for the allowance, of trawling, the Board being guided by his reports, and by the circumstances of each case, before making any bye-laws, *id.* 121-140, 145-150—Very rare attendance of the Com-

T R A W L I N G—continued.

1. *Practice of the Board of Works not to impose any Restriction upon Trawling, except upon local Application, and after due Enquiry—continued.*

missioners at the meetings held by Mr. Barry; ample data before them irrespectively of personal inquiry, *Howards* 131-136. 145-150. 183-188.

Practice of the Board not to place restrictions, except upon special application from the locality, *McKerlie* 451-460. 507-509. 769.—Imposition of restrictions chiefly on the application of long-line fishermen, each case being decided on its own merits, *ib.* 451-459. 509-509.—Due examination by the Commissioners of the evidence taken by Mr. Barry in his inquiries, *ib.* 747-749. 829.

Policy of the Commissioners not to interfere with trawling, except upon local complaint, and after due investigation and consideration of the circumstances of each case, *Barry* 4276-4289. 4303. 4306. 4398.

2. *Suspension of further Action since the Appointment of the Royal Commission:*

With regard to the views arrived at by the Board in disapproval of trawling in bays and estuaries, it has been resolved to postpone any alteration or any action in the matter pending the expected legislation on deep-sea fisheries generally, *Howards* 54-65. 103. 104. 119-140. 145-150.—Few applications on the subject of trawling within the last two years; postponement of any regulations in these cases, *ib.* 126-130. 137. 138.—In consequence of the appointment of the Royal Commission, any action upon the subject of trawling has generally been suspended, *Barry* 4296. 4303. 4304. 4450.

3. *Conflicting Views which prevail as to the effects of Trawling:*

Very opposite views which prevail on the subject of trawling, witness hesitating to express any decided opinion in the matter, *Sir J. Denbrough* 501-503. 1124. 1125.—Conflicting interest of long-line fishermen and trawl fishermen, there being much exaggeration on each side as to the effect of trawling, *Barry* 4340-4356. 4405-4408.—Further reference to the very contradictory evidence given upon the question of unrestricted trawling, *ib.* 4465-4468. 4471-4475.—Very conflicting evidence before the Royal Commission as to the effect of trawling upon spawn and fry, *Barry* 4920. 4932. 4933. 4938. 4976.

4. *General Conclusion of the Board of Works in Disapproval of Trawling in Bays and Estuaries:*

Consideration of the conclusions arrived at by the Board in recent reports in disapproval of removing all restrictions upon trawling in bays and shoal waters: due investigation and discussion before coming to this decision, *McKerlie* 421-432. 503. 829.—Careful and long-extended inquiries made by witness and his colleague into the question of trawling, upon which they dissented from the opinion expressed by the Royal Commissioners in favour of removing all restrictions, *ib.* 538-544. 729-733. 758-761. 829.

5. *Evidence opposed to unrestricted Trawling, on account of the Destruction of Spawn and Fry:*

Statement on the subject of spawn and immature fish, as showing that at certain seasons of the year trawling is in some localities very injurious, *McKerlie* 433-442.—Conclusion further expressed that trawling within the bays must be more or less injurious, *ib.* 741. 776-779.

Effect of trawling in disturbing and destroying the spat, as well as the minnows, or food of the fish; examination hereon as to witness's data for concluding that fish spawn upon sand, over which the trawlers work, *Brabazon* 1792. 1812-1858.—Statement that witness has never seen spawn taken up in trawling nets; this, however, is no proof that the spawn is not destroyed, *ib.* 1812-1858. 1908-1916.

Further evidence in support of the conclusion that fish deposit their spawn in the sand, and that such spawn is destroyed in large quantities by the trawling apparatus, *Brabazon* 1907-1925. 1935-1941.—Instances of trawling in a very shallow water in order to get bait for long-line fishing, *ib.* 1930.—Great injury to the fisheries through the immense destruction of immature fish taken in the trawling nets, *ib.* 1985-1990. 2073-2075.

Precise way in which the operation of trawling destroys the spawn and injures the feeding grounds, *Brabazon* 2082-2086. 2131-2135.—Conclusion further expressed as to fish spawning in the sand, and not on the surface, *ib.* 2096. 2131.—Opinion that fish occasionally spawn on their feeding grounds, *ib.* 2207.

Examination upon the question of trawling being injurious to spawning beds, complaints on this score being one of the causes of the restrictions enforced; great difficulty in proving that injury is really done, the evidence on the subject being very conflicting, *Barry* 4305-4313. 4356. 4357-4360-4368. 4611-4616. 4627-4633.—Evidence in detail as opposition to the view that there should be a general abolition of restrictions on trawling, as contended for by the Royal Commission, *ib.* 4337-4339. 4416 *et seq.*

6. *Evidence*

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6. Evidence in Denial of the alleged Injury to Spawn and Fry, and in Disapproval of Restrictions on this score :

Spawning of fish, either in shallow water or on rough grounds where the large trawlers cannot work, *Andrews* 1439-1433.—Statement in further support of the conclusion that spawn and fry are not injured or destroyed by large trawlers, but rather by small trawlers and by men using shore nets and beam nets, *ib.* 1458. 1480.—Impracticability of the large trawl boats working where the fish spawn, on account of the depth of water and the smoothness of bottom required, *ib.* 1464-1469.—Description of the apparatus used in trawling, and of its effect upon the ground or sand ; conclusion that any spawn in the sand would not be destroyed, *ib.* 1470-1478.—Further statement as to spawn and fry not being injured by the operation of trawling, save in the case of small vessels, *ib.* 1537. 1612. 1746-1756. 1773. 1774.

Statement as to the spawn of flat or round fish being never taken up in witness's nets, *Good* 2223. 2248. 2374-2376.—Conclusion as to fish spawning in places where the trawlers do not work or would not work, even in bays, *ib.* 2245-2250. 2257.—Explanation as to the working of the trawl along the ground ; obstacles to its going over rough or shelved ground where the fish spawn, *ib.* 2250-2257.

Statement as to spawn never being taken up by witness's trawlers, *Stephens* 2562-2571. 2800-2802. 2841.—Comparatively few young fish or fry taken up by witness's vessels ; larger quantity taken up in deep than in shallow water, *ib.* 2724-2726. 2803-2807.—Sale of all the fry taken in the trawl nets, *ib.* 2825-2827.—Slight extent to which the ground is disturbed in trawling, *ib.* 2842. 2843.—Doubt as to much injury being done to spawn by trawling operations, *Savage* 3121-3124. 3198-3202.—Opinion as regards trawling, that fish spawn chiefly in shallow water and that restrictions upon trawling in deep water are not essential, *Hart* 4239-4248.

Details in support of the conclusion that there is no proof of injury to spawn by trawling, whilst there is little if anything known concerning the spawn of fish except herring spawn, *Huxley* 4920-4930. 4945. 4955. 4992-4998. 5017-5019. 5037-5043.—Capture of some kinds of immature fish by trawlers, such fish however when of full size being rarely taken by long lines, *ib.* 4942-4944.

Frequent employment by witness for scientific purposes, of an apparatus for bringing up minute objects from the sea bottom ; way in which this apparatus works, *Hoskyns* 5089-5090.—Statement as to this apparatus having never brought up the spawn of fish ; conclusion based on this and other grounds, that trawling in bays and estuaries would not destroy spawn or be injurious to the fisheries, *ib.* 5128-5155. 5204. 5205. 5233-5235. 5255. 5256.—Opinion that fish spawn chiefly in very deep water and in rough places where trawlers cannot work, *ib.* 5105-5107. 5110-5115. 5118-5120. 5124. 5149-5155. 5161-5165.

Details in support of the conclusion that trawling in bays and estuaries is not injurious to the spawn of fish, and that restrictions upon trawling are altogether unnecessary, and very prejudicial to fishing enterprise and to the public, *Brady* 5331-5359. 5449-5469. 5562-5614. 5628-5630 ; *Albans* 5010 *et seq.*—Practical experience of witness in trawling, whereas he never saw any spawn taken up, *Brady* 5354-5359. 5349. 5350.—Opinion as to the effect of the trawling process in improving the feeding ground without injuring the spawn, *ib.* 5572-5577.

Grounds for the conclusion that even if herring spawn were disturbed by the trawling apparatus the vitality would not be destroyed, *Albans* 5020 *et seq.*

7. Consistent upon the pretension of Trawling in some cases whilst it is allowed in others :

Great inconsistency of the regulation permitting small vessels to trawl whilst large vessels are prohibited, *Andrews* 1470. 1471.—Special regulations of the Board of Works in regard to trawling further adverted to as having been the result of local representations, *ib.* 1757-1759.—Inconsistent course pursued by the Board of Works on the subject of trawling ; insufficient evidence upon which restrictions have been applied, *Brady* 5349-5348.—Inconsistency in allowing trawling in some bays, and preventing it in others, this however being done by the Board only on application from the localities, *Good* 2452-2457. 2461-2470.

8. Effect of Restrictions in lessening the Supply of Fish :

Probable escape of large quantities of fish, in some cases by the prohibition of trawling in bays, *McKerlie* 264.—Probability of much more fish being caught but for the restrictions on trawling, *Sir J. Douglas* 902-904.—Doubt as to the fish coming into the bays and harbours during storms, *Braden* 1883-1885.—Probability of some fish escaping capture in bays through the prohibition upon the larger trawlers coming in, *ib.* 1886. 1887.

TRAWLING—continued.

8. *Effect of Restrictions in Lessening the Supply of Fish*—continued.

Loss of large quantities of fish to the public through the exclusion of trawlers from Dublin Bay, and from other bays and estuaries, *Good* 2328-2224, 2358-2367, 2451, 2462-2475; *Huskyn* 5116-5127, 5143-5148, 5235-5251.—Probability of fish which enter bays in bad weather largely escaping through the prohibition of trawling, *Barry* 4314-4320.—Effect of restrictions in Ireland in diminishing the supply to the markets, *Huxley* 4946, 4947.

9. *Question of Restriction with reference to Injury to Long Lines and Tammel Nets*.

Instances of long lines being injured by trawls; few complaints now made on this score, *Andrews* 1481-1483.—Doubt as to the expediency of restrictions upon trawling, on the ground of injury to the lines of other fishermen, *Andrews* 1672-1677; *Huskyn* 5138-5141, 5182, 5183; *Brady* 5348, 5350-5359, 5450, 5457-5463, 5602.

Instances at Howth, Kingstown, and Galway of large destruction of lines through the trawlers going over them, *Brabazon* 2023, 2121, 8183, 2184.—Great injury to herring nets, &c., if there were no restriction upon trawlers coming near, *ib.* 2183-2190.

Exceptional instances of injury by trawlers to the lines and hooks, *Good* 2397, 2398, 2377-2382, 2392-2394.—Non-interference of the trawlers with the lines of the other fishermen of Dungarvan, *Stephens* 2778.—Little, if any, interference by trawling with the lines along shore so that restrictions on this score are not required, *ib.* 2875-2880.—Expediency of the spillers of the line fishermen being protected against injury from the trawling boats; liability to such injury, *Savage* 3203-3209.

Complaints made of injury to long lines adverted to as one of the chief reasons for restrictions upon trawling, *Barry* 4289, 4313, 4350-4353.—Numerous instances of injury to the gear of long-line men by the trawling boats, *ib.* 4350-4352.—Instance of the undue interference of trawling with the tammel-net men, *ib.* 4363, 4481, 4493-4495.—Importance of the power of making bye-laws in the matter of injury to lines, *ib.* 4567-4532.—Obstacle to trawlers avoiding the long lines if well buoyed, *ib.* 4622.

Belief as to long lines not being necessarily injured by the trawl boats, *Huxley* 4953, 4954, 4971-4973, 5008.—Some restriction may be required for the protection of tammel net fishing, *ib.* 4953, 4967, 4986-4988, 5076-5080.—Doubt as to the necessity of any special protection of the tammel nets, *Huskyn* 5138-5141, 5182, 5183, 5258; *Brady* 5348-5359, 5457-5463.

10. *Question of Prohibition within a five-fathom or ten-fathom Line*.

Much mischief done by small trawlers and shore-nets in the destruction of fry, so that it might be found necessary to draw a five-fathom line as a restriction, *Andrews* 1436-1438, 1440-1455, 1459.

Approval of the ten-fathom line as the limit within which trawling should be prohibited, *Brabazon* 1809-1812.—Further statement to the effect that witness is not opposed to trawling except within the ten-fathom line, or in spawning bays and shoal ground, *ib.* 2016-2022, 2107, 2110-2120.—Chief object of the proposed restrictions upon trawling that the long-line fishermen may obtain fish enough for the local demand, *ib.* 2076-2081.—Suggestions as to the mode of enforcing a ten-fathom line for trawling, that is, by drawing it from headland to headland, *ib.* 2114-2121, 2202-2205.

Expediency of trawling being allowed in five fathom water, *Stephens* 2718-2722.—Entire impracticability of a regulation for enforcing the prohibition of trawling within the five-fathom line, *Barry* 4370.—Impediments to carrying out the proposed restriction upon trawling within a five or ten fathom line, *Huskyn* 5260, 5281.—Objection to a prohibition upon trawling within a five-fathomed or a ten-fathomed line, *Albion* 6124.

11. *Question of a Close Time, or of prohibition during certain hours*.

Approval of a close time in shallow waters, *McKerlie* 712-716.—Approval of a close season during the months of June, July, August, and September, *Andrews* 1456-1458, 1461-1464, 1616-1623.—Insufficiency of a close season as a protection, *Brabazon* 1986, 1988.

Evidence opposed to a close time as applied to trawling, *Good* 2418, 2419; *Stephens* 2778; *Huxley* 4953; *Huskyn* 5167-5169, 5253, 5264; *Albion* 6108, 6109.—Circumstances under which a close time might advantageously be adopted; suggested restriction also as regards trawling at night, *Barry* 4357-4378, 4454-4464, 4591, 4592.—Decided advantage of a prohibition during certain hours in bays and estuaries, as compared with the present restrictions, *Brady* 5429-5456.

12. *Suggestions*

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12. *Suggestions in regard to the power of making Bye-laws for the regulation of Trawling, &c. :*

Importance of regulations as to trawling being modified from time to time, as by means of bye-laws, *Sir J. Donohoe* 578-580—Expediency of the Commissioners retaining the power of making bye-laws for preventing mischief by small trawlers, &c., in shallow water, or within the five-fathom line, *Andrews* 1587-1592, 1612-1615, 1671, 1678-1683, 1747-1750.

Objection to uniform regulations being laid down by Act of Parliament for the different localities, in regard to trawling, *Barry* 3968-3971, 3988-3995—Opinion adverse to restrictions as a rule: each case should be decided by a Board as at present, *ib.* 4343-4391, 4416-4419, 4451-4453.

Expediency of bye-laws, rather than of a general legislation in regard to restrictions upon trawling, *Stewart* 4845, 4846, 4897, 4900-4903—Disapproval of any legislative restriction whatever, whilst a restriction be applied at all, it should only be after full inquiry in each case, and upon the direct sanction of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, *Hazley* 4980-4990, 5053-5072—Expediency of limiting the power of making bye-laws to the question of restricting trawling in narrow bays at particular hours or seasons, *ib.* 4984, 4985, 4991.

13. *Evidence in favour of the removal of all Restrictions :*

Advocacy of the removal of all the present restrictions upon trawling, whilst if injurious results were proved, a five-fathom line may readily be imposed afterwards, *Andrews* 1426-1455, 1459—Decided objection to the prohibition of trawling in the bays of Dublin, *Daniel*, *Doughda*, &c., *ib.* 1439-1444—Further support of the proposition for removing all restrictions upon large trawls, such boats not being injurious to spawn or fry, *ib.* 1428, 1480, 1597, 1611, 1670, 1746-1756, 1773, 1774.

Conclusion that there should be no restriction whatever upon trawlers, whether large or small, and that no practical injury would result to long-line men, *Good* 2326-2354, 2399-2403, 2461-2457—Slight extent to which the restrictions upon trawling interfere practically with witness's operations; expediency nevertheless of the abolition of all restrictions, *ib.* 2439-2444.

Doubt whether the long-line fisherman would be seriously injured if there were no restrictions upon trawling, *Stephens* 2631-2635, 2641-2649—Witness is in fact opposed to any restriction whatever, and considers that the removal of all restriction would not affect the available supply of fish, *ib.* 2882, 2883, 2885, 2893.

Belief that in the interests of the Irish fisheries, the existing restrictions are not of the slightest value, *Hazley* 4948—Distinction between the case of the long-line fisherman and the tumbrel-net fishermen, witness contending that restrictions are not required, nor advisable in the interests of the former, *ib.* 4952-4955, 4970-4988—Injurious effect of the bye laws in force on the Irish coast, in so far as they fetter fishing operations, and tend to perpetuate existing jealousies, *ib.* 5027-5030.

Approval of full permission to trawlers to work in bays and estuaries, on the score that largely increased quantities of fish might be taken, without any appreciable effect upon the general supply, *Hazley* 5116-5127, 5143-5148, 5198, 5255-5261—Sundry data for the conclusion that trawling operations are not injurious to the spawn or fry of fish, and that the restriction upon trawling in bays and estuaries is unnecessary and objectionable, *Brady* 5331-5339, 5449-5460, 5582-5584; *Alison* 5610 *et seq.*—Effect of the trawling regulations in tending to deteriorate the condition of the fishing population generally, *Brady* 5563-5571, 5575-5589, 5639, 5640, 5645-5654.

Further statements by Mr. Brady in support of his objections to the restrictions applied by the Commissioners, *App.* 309, 310.

14. *Extent of Trawling Ground off the Irish Coast :*

Great extent of ground over which the trawlers work, *Brooks* 1791—Good trawling ground over of the whole of the Irish Sea, *ib.* 2031.

Inaccuracy of a statement as to the whole Irish Sea being good trawling ground, *Good* 2474—Limited area of the trawling grounds off the Irish Coast, *Hazley* 5107-5109, 5155.

15. *Question as to Ground being trawled out :*

Conclusion that on the eastern coast the gradual decrease in the supply of fish is owing to the grounds having been over-trawled, *Brooks* 1782-1790—Belief that the fish were formerly caught in large numbers on feeding beds, which have been rooted up by the trawls, *ib.* 1792.

Statement as to its being admitted by some advocates of trawling that grounds may be quite trawled out, *Barry* 4514-4517, 4536-4510, 4527-4538—Circumstances under which it was conceded by some trawl boat owners that the grounds in Dingle Bay would

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15. *Question as to Ground being Traveled out—continued.*

would soon be traveled out if there were no limit on the number of trawlers, *Barry* 4514-4517, 4606-4610, 4630.

Absence of any instance of a fishing ground having been traveled out, *Husley* 4938, 4939, 5007—Impossibility of traveling out a fishing ground, *Allison* 6037.

16. *Comparative Employment in Trawling and in Long-line Fishing :*

There are about 4,500 men engaged in trawling, whilst there are some 40,000 long-line men, *Brooke* 1927, 2121.

17. *Other Details and Suggestions generally :*

Disapproval by the Commissioners of the views expressed by Mr. Barry many years ago, as impeding, in favour of interference and restrictions to a great extent, *McKerlie* 664, 665—Circumstance of trawling being prohibited both in Dublin Bay and Dundalk Bay, whereas there are still complaints of the scarcity of fish, *ib.* 734-739—Non-object to trawling outside the bays, *ib.* 740, 741—Impracticability of keeping up trawling as a pursuit on the southern and western coast, if it be entirely prohibited within the bays, *ib.* 743-746.

Conclusion as to the increase of fish in those places where trawling has been prohibited, *Brooke* 1926-1929—Reference to forty or fifty fathoms as the extreme depths to which trawling could satisfactorily be carried, *ib.* 1931-1934—Approval of the present rules of the Board of Works, on the subject of trawling on the east coast, *ib.* 2023, 2182—Improvement of the feeding grounds if not disturbed by trawls, *ib.* 2030—Good effect of the prohibition upon trawling on the east coast, proceedings at law being frequently taken, *ib.* 2122-2124, 2129, 2130, 2183.

Disposition of witness in 1843 to have adopted some more active interference in the matter of trawling than was contemplated by the Commissioners, *Barry* 4267-4271—Restrictions have been very generally imposed upon trawling in bays and estuaries, *ib.* 4274, 4275—Witness does not believe that trawling actually improves the grounds, so that the last boat will catch more than the first, *ib.* 4345-4349—Natural dissatisfaction of local fishermen when trawl boats come from other parts, and exhaust the fishing grounds, *ib.* 4476-4481.

Circumstance of applications for the removal of restrictions always coming from trawlers, *Barry* 4491-4493—Probable reason why trawling is complained of in some bays, and not in others, *ib.* 4506, 4507—Complaint by trawlers that in bad weather the existing restrictions are especially prejudicial, *ib.* 4621.

Few restrictions imposed by the Board of Works in Ireland as compared with their large powers in the matter, *Husley* 4968-4964—Obstacle to large trawlers working in narrow ways, *ib.* 5000-5003—Probability of some restrictions being desirable in some cases for the protection of shore fishermen, though not really required in the interests of the fisheries, *Hoskyns* 5142-5148, 5166, 5198, 5257, 5258.

18. *Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee :*

Prohibition placed upon trawling in most of the bays and estuaries in which it could be successfully carried on, *Rep.* iv—Conclusion as to its being very doubtful whether trawling really arrests the further development of the ova, *ib.* iv, v—Loss to the consumer of large quantities of fish frequenting bays and estuaries, owing to the prevention of trawling, *ib.* v.

Recommendation that after the expiration of one year after the passing of the proposed Act, the existing regulations imposing restrictions on all modes of fishing, except for oysters, should cease, *Rep.* v.

Recommendation that Government should institute experiments in order to ascertain whether other fish besides herrings deposit their ova in bays and estuaries, and if so, whether in such situations as to be liable to injury from the action of trawls, *Rep.* v.

Suggested regulation, by means of bye-laws, of the distance that trawlers should keep from other craft engaged in drift-net fishing for herrings or mackerel, *Rep.* v.

<i>See also</i>	<i>Barry Bay.</i>	<i>Bea Island.</i>	<i>Belfast Lough.</i>	<i>Boats and Gear.</i>
	<i>Brickish.</i>	<i>Bye-Laws.</i>	<i>Dingle Bay.</i>	<i>Dougal Bay and Court.</i>
	<i>Drift Nets.</i>	<i>Dublin Bay.</i>	<i>Dundalk Bay.</i>	<i>Dundrum Bay.</i>
	<i>French Fisheries.</i>	<i>Galloway Bay.</i>	<i>Herring Fishery.</i>	<i>Long-line Fishing.</i>
	<i>Produce.</i>	<i>Public, The.</i>	<i>Royal Commission.</i>	<i>Scottish Fisheries.</i>
	<i>Spain and Fry.</i>	<i>Steam Trawlers.</i>	<i>Selly, Lough.</i>	<i>Waterford Bay and Harbour.</i>
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